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No. 21] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1975 (JYAISTHA 3, 1897)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 24th May 1975

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

18th April 1975

769/Cal/75. R. K. Dandekar. Superior kerosene stove—gravity type.

770/Cal/75. RCA CORPORATION. Signal switching apparatus.

771/Cal/75. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. Tire lubricating device.

772/Cal/75. Joseph Lucas Limited D. C. control circuits. (April 19, 1974).

773/Cal/75. Fisons Limited. Device. (April 29, 1974).

774/Cal/75. Smithkline Corporation. New antibacterial agents. (April 30, 1974).

775/Cal/75. Pfizer Inc. Preparation of ∝-6-deoxy-5-hedroxy-tetracycline.

776/Cal/75. Saab-Scania Aktiebolag. Arrangement for servo-controlled adjustment and turning of an outboard drive.

777/Cal/75. Saab-Scania Aktiebolag. Arrangement for servo-controlled adjustment and turning of an outboard drive.

778/Cal/75. Cor Tech Research Ltd. Thermosetting phenol-formaldehyde resins, manufacture and uses thereof. (April 17, 1974).

779/Cal/75. Hitachi, Ltd. Iron core for induction apparatuses.

780/Cal/75. Hollandse Signaalapparaten B. V. Method for the manufacture of twistless or substantially twistless yarn and yarn whenever manufactured by the application of this method.

781/Cal/75. Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. Overspeed safety device for rotary tools.

782/Cal/75. Metallgesellschaft A.G. process of purifying raw gas produced by a gasification of solid fuels.

783/Cal/75. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. A coating composition.

784/Cal/75. Spiroll Corporation Ltd. Slab extruding machine.

785/Cal/75. Spiroll Corporation Ltd. Pile extruder.

786/Cal/75. Nelson J. Waterbury. A verification system for verifying countersigned documents and a document utilized thereby

787/Cal/75. Taurus Gumiipari Vallalat. Hose construction, particularly to deep bore holes.

788/Cal/75. The Wellcome Foundation Limited. Improvements in or relating to biological materials. (February 13, 1975).

789/Cal/75. Societa Italiana Resine S.I.R. S.p.A. Herbicidal composition and method.

790/Cal/75. Pilkington Brothers Limited. Improvements in or relating to glass melting. (April 26, 1974).

791/Cal/75. Kaptron, Inc. High efficiency solar panel.

19th April, 1975

792/Cal/75. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Manufacture of calcium sulphate alpha-hemihydrate. (May 3, 1974).

793/Cal/75. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. Morpholine derivatives. (May 7, 1974).

794/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Bonding of friction lining to shoe platforms. (May 9, 1974).

795/Cal/75. AMSTED Industries Incorporated. Wheel quenching.

796/Cal/75. Caterpillar Tractor Co. Wear-resistant alloy and method for making same.

797/Cal/75. Caterpillar Tractor Co. Composite wear-resistant alloy, and tools from same.

798/Cal/75. J. N. Bhardwaj. Moon position cum planet period finder.

21st April, 1975.

799/Cal/75. The Director, Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. A process for the production of a thioglycoside from *paederia foetida* linn.

800/Cal/75. Texaco Development Corporation. Production of Methane-rich gas.

801/Cal/75. Bhagat Engineering Co., Pvt. Ltd. A connector.

802/Cal/75. Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Ispolzovania Gaza V Narodnom Khozyaistve. Podzemnogo Knaranenia Nefti, Neftep-roduktoviszhizhennykh Gazov "Vniipromgal". Method of opening carbon-bearing beds with production wells for underground gasification.

803/Cal/75. Agrotechnika, n.p. podnikove riaditelstvo. Reactor for purification of water by fluid filtration.

804/Cal/75. Chinoin Gyogyszer ES Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt. Process for the isolation of gamma-l-glutamyltaurine [Addition to No. 1198/Cal/73.]

805/Cal/75. Riva Calzoni S.p.A. Water level control valves in tanks.

806/Cal/75. Rist's Wires & Cables Limited. Electrical connector. (May 1, 1974).

807/Cal/75. Armco Steel Corporation. Insulative coating for electrical steel.

808/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Improvements in hydraulic valve assemblies (May 4, 1974).

809/Cal/75. The Standard Oil Company. Improved acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile recovery and purification system.

810/Cal/75. Societe Vendeene D'Applications Des Plastiques known as S.O.V.A.P. S.A. Improvements in alveolar products and process of manufacturing the same.

22nd April 1975

811/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Electrochemical preparation of 3-Amino methyl pyridine dihydrochloride from 3-cyanopyridine.

812/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to the electrochemical preparation of beta-alanine hydrochloride from cyanoacetic acid.

813/Cal/75. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process of recovering precipitated calcium carbonate from press mud of sugar factories following carbonation process for clarification of sugarcane juice.

814/Cal/75. Roger Morel. Improvements in or relating to the production of carbon black.

815/Cal/75. Dresser Industries, Inc. Improved turbo-machinery seal.

816/Cal/75. Rist's Wires & Cables Limited. Electrical connector. (May 1, 1974).

817/Cal/75. Rist's Wires & Cables Limited. Electrical connector element. (May 1, 1974).

818/Cal/75. Rist's Wires & Cables Limited. Electrical connector. (May 1, 1974).

819/Cal/75. Girling Limited. Vehicle Disc Brakes. (May 8, 1974).

820/Cal/75. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. Electrical switchgear drive mechanisms.

821/Cal/75. Aktiebolaget Tudor. Double-layered sheath for accumulator electrodes.

23rd April, 1975.

822/Cal/75. R. M. Arora & Son (H.U.F.). Improved spectacles.

823/Cal/75. Spetsialnoe Konstruktorskoo Bjuro "Transneftegaz-Tomatika. Pneumatic load transportation system.

824/Cal/75. Israel Chemical Ltd. Improved processes for the manufacture of feed-grade dicalcium phosphate and phosphoric acid.

825/Cal/75. Vereinigte Osterreichische Eisen-und Stahlwerke-Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft. Improvements in or relating to a tiltable converter.

826/Cal/75. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. Pneumatic tire.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (MADRAS BRANCH).

29th March, 1975.

50/Mas/75. S. Swaminathan. Air-turbine for automobiles.

51/Mas/75. K. C. Bhatt. Electronic alarm.

1st April, 1975.

52/Mas/75. S. A. R. Navakodi. Steering-wheel provided in its centre with switches for controlling head-lamps in vehicles.

3rd April, 1975.

53/Mas/75. Natesa Pillai Kannusamy Pillai Ramalingam. A method to economise the use of motion picture film.

54/Mas/75. M/s. Agrogen India (A proprietory Concern). Improvement in or relating to 'Dynamo' generator.

55/Mas/75. K. S. Ayyar. Whole-wave detector.

ALTERATION OF DATE.

137195, 1452/Cal/73. } Ante-dated to 13th August, 1969.

137200, 518/Cal/75. } Ante-dated to 14th May, 1965.

137201, 519/Cal/75. } Ante-dated to 14th May, 1965.

137202, 520/Cal/75. } Ante-dated to 14th May, 1965.

137206, 1858/Cal/74. } Ante-dated to 4th August, 1962.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents *at the appropriate office* as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32F$_3$d. I.C :—CO7d 51/82 82425

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-SULPHANILAMIDO-3-METHOXY-PYRAZINE

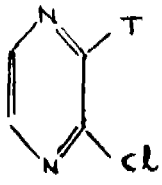
SOCIETA' FARMACEUTICI ITALIA, OF 1/2, LARGO GUIDO DONEGANI, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 82425 filed May 25, 1962.

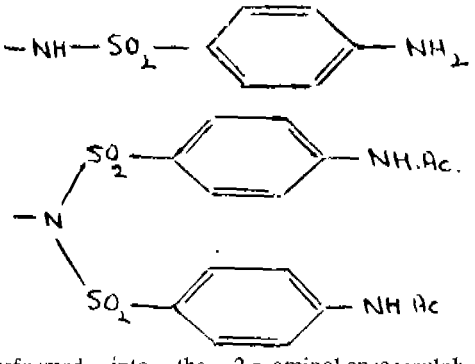
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for the preparation of 2-sulphanilamido-3-methoxypyrazine, characterized in that the 2 bis-p-acetyl-aminobenzenesulphonamido group in the sulphapyrazine derivatives of the general formula shown in fig. 2.



wherein T represents groups of the formulae shown in Fig. 3 or 4.



is transformed into the 2-p-aminobenzenesulphonamido group by reaction with an aqueous solution of an alkali metal hydroxide such as sodium hydroxide at a higher temperature preferably at refluxing temperature whilst the chloro-group in 3-position does not react and remains unaffected and this chloro-group is transformed into 3-methoxy group by reacting with an alkali metal methylate such as sodium methylate at a temperature range from 90 to 130°C, preferably at 100° —110°C or the 2 bis-p-acetyl-aminobenzenesulphonamido group and the 3-chloro group are simultaneously transformed into the 2-p-aminobenzenesulphonamido group and the 3-methoxy group respectively by reactively by reacting with at least 3 moles of an alkali metal methylate such as sodium methylate at a temperature range from 100° to 140°C.

CLASS 32F$_3$a+F$_2$b+F$_3$a+F$_3$b+F$_3$d. I.C :—CO7d, 7/28, 7/30 83589

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 7-HYDROXY-COUMARIN DERIVATIVES

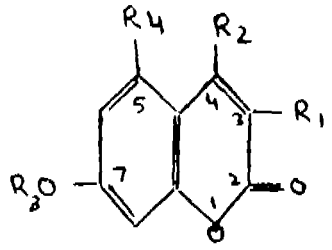
CASSELLA FARBWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF HANAUR LANDSTRASSE 526, FRANKFURT (MAIN)—FECHENHEIM, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 83589 filed August 4, 1962.

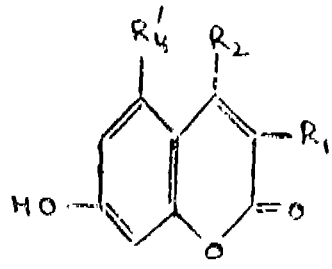
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

Process for the production of 7-hydroxy-coumarin derivatives of the general formula shown in Fig. 1.



wherein R_1 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl-cycloalkyl-, alkenyl-, aryl-, aralkyl, heteroalkyl-as herein defined carbalkoxyalkyl-or a basically substituted alkyl radical, R_2 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl-, cycloalkyl-, aryl-, aralkyl- or heteroalkyl radical as herein defined R_3 is a basically substituted alkyl radical or an alkenyl-, carboxyalkyl-, carbalkoxyalkyl, carbamidoalkyl radical or, if R_3 is a basically substituted alkyl radical furthermore an alkyl radical and R_4 is a hydrogen atom or the residue-OR_3, which comprises allowing 7-hydroxy-coumarins of the general formula shown in Fig. 2.



wherein R'_4 is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group and R_1 and R_2 have the meaning given above, to react with halogen compounds of the formula R_3-Hal wherein R_3 has the meaning given above, in the presence of an acid binding agent.

CLASS 32F$_3$a I.C :—CO7c, 103/38 84052

PROCESS FOR PREPARING N-METHYL-2, 2-DIPRENYL-3-HYDROXYPROPYL CARBAMATE.

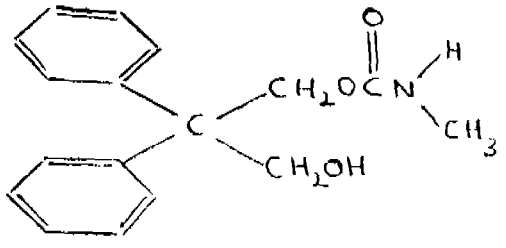
CARTER PRODUCTS INC., OF 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICAL.

Application No. 84052 filed September 10, 1962.

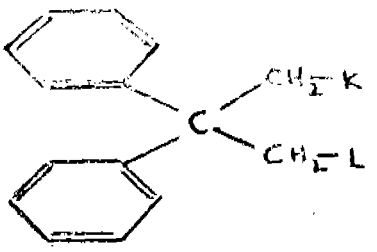
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

Process for preparing N-methyl-2, 2-diphenyl-3-hydroxy-propyl carbamate of the formula as shown in Fig. 1.



which comprises, reacting a compound of the formula as shown in Fig. 2.



wherein K is selected from OH,-O-C-Cl, -O-C-Aryl and L is OH, K and L together also forming the link O-C-O, with a compound of formula CH_3-X where X is NH_2, or NCO, with the proviso that when both K and L are 'OH', X is only NCO.

CLASS 32F$_3$b. I.C :—CO7d, 99/14 90555

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW PENICILLINS.

BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES LIMITED, OF GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

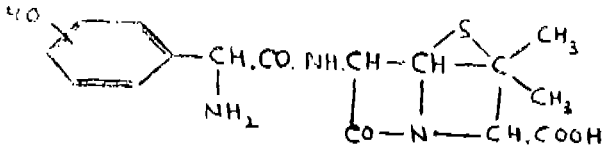
Application No. 90555 October 31, 1963.

Convention date November 2, 1962 (41541/62) U.K.

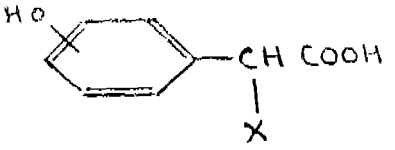
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process for the preparation of new penicillins of the general formula (II).



and non-toxic salts thereof characterised in that 6-amino-penicillanic acid, or a salt thereof, is reacted with a reactive derivatives of a carboxylic acid of the general formula (III).



where X represents an amino group or a group that may be transformed into an amino group.

CLASS 32C & 55E$_2$+E$_4$ I.C. :—CO7g 11/00 96593

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF KASUGAMYCIN.

ZAIDAN HOJIN BISEIBUTSU KAGAKU KENKYUKAI, OF 403 KAMIOSAKI-NAKAMORU, SHINAGAWA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 96593 filed November 18, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A process for the production of a fermentation broth containing an antibiotic substance, kasugamycin, effective in inhiniting *Brucella, Pseudomonas, Salmonella, Shigella,* some *Klebsiella* and *Blastmyces,* in protection of rice plant from progressive infection of Piricularis Oryzae, being a substances which is soluble in water, slightly soluble in methanol, substantially insoluble in ethanol, butanol, esters, chloroform and benzen, which exhibits no absorption maximum of ultraviolet light from 220 m to 350 which gives a positive reaction to nin-hydrin and negative Tollens, Sakaguchi anthron and Elson-Morgen, which contains the elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, which contains a free primary amino group, which is weakly basic exhibiting PK'a 7.1 and which forms acid addition salts; further properties of crystalline kasugamycin hydrochloride being that it has the empirical formula $C_{14}H_{25}O_9N_3$ HC $1.H_2O$, exhibits 25D 120° (1.6% melts at 202—204°C. under decomposition, exhibits absorption bands in the infrared region of the spectrum when pelleted in potassium bromide at the following wave numbers in cm^{-1} 3520, 3350, 3200, 3070, 2950, 2050, 1695, 1670, 1522, 1462, 1379, 1323, 1286, 1224, 1180, 1135, 1120, 1090, 1080, 1060, 1042, 1025, 975, 945, 908, 890, 870, 846, 825, 783, and 709, exhibits bands in the nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum in D_2O at the following ppm : 1.22, 1.32, 2.25, 2.33, 2.42, 2.50, 3.55, 3.79, 4.05, 4.38, 4.50, 4.70, 5.32, and 5.35 and shown a titration equivalent of about 453, yields () inesitol by its acid hydrolysis and yields $C_{13}H_{25}H_{10}N_2OH_2O$ by its hydrolysis with bravta which further hydrolyzed to $C_{12}H_{24}07N_2$ and oxalic acid; properties of kasugamycin hydrobromide being that its shows the empirical formula $C_{14}H_{25}O_9BN_3HBr$.

H O; Properties of kasugamycin sulfate being that it is soluble in water and decomposed at 210—218°C, which comprises cultivating a strain of Streptomyces kasugaensis in an aqueous carbohydrate solution containing a nitrogenous nut trient under submerged condition until substantial anti-bacterial activity is imparted to said solution and when required then recovering said antibiotic from said solution.

CLASS 32F$_3$b. I.C:—C07d 51/36, 51/42. 96939.

A PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF 1-GLYCOSYL-5-AZACYTOSINES.

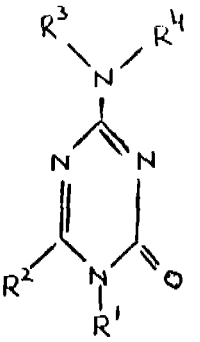
CESKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED, NO. 3, NARODNI, PRAGUE 1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Application No. 96939 filed December 9, 1964.

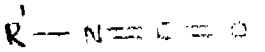
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

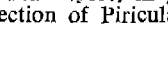
A process of preparing 1-glycosyl-5-azacytosines of the general formula I, as shown in Fig. 1.



wherein R^1 represents glycosyl or peracylglycosyl, R^2 represents an atom of hydrozen or an alkyl group possessing 1-4 carbon atoms, R^3 and R^4 (different or identical) represent atoms of hydrogen, or alkyl groups possessing 1-4 atoms of carbon, or aralkyl groups, e.h,a benzyl group, eventually substituted in the benzene ring, which process comprises reacting peracylglycosyl isocyanates of the general formula II as shown in Fig. 2.



wherein R^1 represents peracylgylcosyl, with S-alkylisothioureas of the general formula III as shown in Fig. 3.



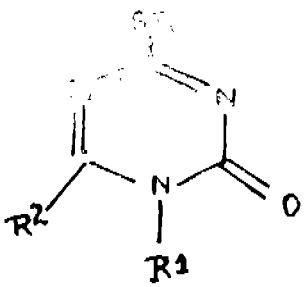
wherein R^5 represents an alkyl group possessing 1-4 carbon atoms or an aralkyl group, thereby forming peracylglycosyl-isothiobiurets of the general formula IV, as shown in Fig. 4.

$$R^1NH—CO—N=\overset{\overset{SR^5}{|}}{C}—NH_2$$

wherein R^1 represents peracylglycosyl and R^5 represents the same as in the formula III, condensing the latter with orthoesters of aliphatic acids of the general formula V as shown in Fig. 5.

$$R^2—C\ (OR^6)3.$$

wherein R^2 represents the same as in the formula 1 and R^6 represents a methyl or an ethyl group, thereby forming 1-peracylglycosyl-4-alkylmercapto-2-oxo-1, 2-dihydro-1,3,5-triazines of the general formula VI as shown in Fig. 6,



wherein R^1 represents the same as in the formula IV, R^2 represents the same as in the formula 1, R^5 represents the same as in the formula III, and reacting the latter with a compound of the general formula VII as shown in Fig. 7.

$$R^3—NH—R^4$$

wherein R^3 and R^4 represent the same as in the formula 1, to produce the compounds of the general formula 1 which, if required, are subjected to an alcoholysis preferably by the action of methanol in the presence of sodium methylate, or to an ammonolysis preferably by the action of ammonia in methanol.

CLASS 32F_1. I.C:—C07c 63/06. 99513.

PROCESS FOR PREPARAING NEW AROMATIC ACIDS.

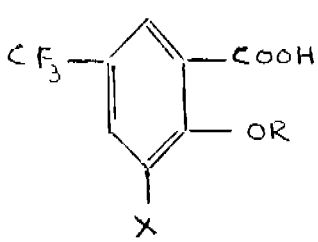
SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE-DE-FRANCE, OF POST BOX NO. 11, LONGJUMEAU (S. & O) FRANCE.

Application No. 99513 filed May 14, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for preparing a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 2.



in which R is a lower alkyl group and X is hydrogen, which comprises heating 4-chloro-3-cyanobenzotrifluoride to 150-160°C. with aqueous mineral acid of 60-65% concentration to form 2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid, esterifying said acid by reaction with a reagent selected from the group consisting of diazo lower alkanes and lower alkanols and reacting the resulting ester with an alkali metal lower alkoxide to form 2-alkoxy-5-trifluoromethyl benzoic acid.

CLASS 32F_1+F_2a. I.C :—C07c 161/00. 110372

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW THIONOSALICYLIC ACID ANILIDES AND SALTS THEREOF.

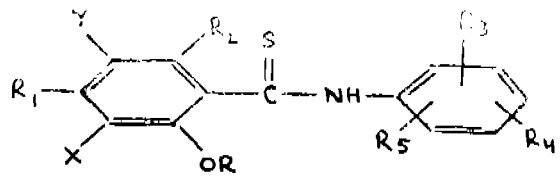
BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 110372 filed April 25, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

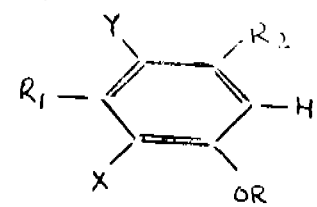
3 Claims

A process for the production of new compounds having the general formula I.

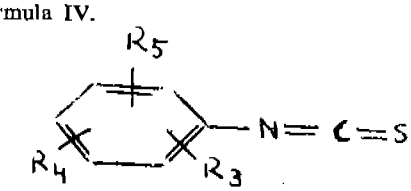


wherein R is a hydrogen atom or an acyl radical; R_1 and R_2 which may be the same or different are each a hydrogen, atom, or a lower alkyl or lower alkoxy radical; R_3 may also be a halogen atom; R_3, R_4 and R_5, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen or halogen atom, or a lower alkyl, hydroxyl, lower alkoxy, nitro, halogenated alkyl, alkylmercapto or acyloxy radical;

X and Y, which may be the same or different, are each a hydrogen or halogen atom or a nitro radical; with the provisos that X and Y cannot in the same compound both be hydrogen, and that when X is hydrogen Y can only be chlorine or bromine if each of the substituents R_3, R_4 and R_5 is different from the other two; and salts thereof with organic and inorganic and inorganic bases characterised in that a substituted phenol of the formula III.



wherein R, R_1, R_2, X and Y have the meanings stated above is reacted with a substituted aromatic iso-thiocyanate of the formula IV.



wherein R_3, R_4 and R_5 have the meanings as stated above in the presence of a Friedel-Crafts catalyst and if desired, the resulting hydrolysis product is acylated with an acid of the formula ROH wherein R has the meaning stated above, and furthermore, if desired, the resulting compound of formula1, wherein R is hydrogen is reacted with an organic or inorganic base such as herein described.

CLASS 32C. I.C :—C12d; 9/16 112127

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STREPTOMYCINE FROM STREPTOMYCES GRISEUS STRAIN 32-13.

VSESOJUZNY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKY INSTITUT ANTIBIOTIKOV, NAGATINSKAYA UL., OF 3-A, MOSCOW, USSR.

Application No. 112127 filed August 28, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim. No drawings

A method known *per se* of producing streptomycine by cultivation of strain of streptomyces griseus by submerged culture method under aerobic conditions wherein a strain 32-13 of streptomyces griseus is used which strain is characterized by the following properties : on solidified synthetic medium with glucose forms on the 12th day wrinkled colonies 4-5 mm in diameter, devoid of spores; on Gauze's synthetic medium, forms colonies 3-4 mm in diameter with grey aerial and substrate mycelium, devid of spores; on Gauze's organic medium forms colonies 4-5 mm in diameter with weakly developed aerial mycelium, devid of spores; on organic medium with meize extract forms colonies with bent sporulating hyphae with large oval spores; on cellulose, weak growth on the 13th day; liquefles gelatine to three-fourths of the volume on the 5th day; when fermentation carried out in liquid organic medium in submerged conditions synthesizes streptomycine to the amount of 45000-9000 units per millimeter; resistant to the lytic action of actinophage.

CLASS $32F_1+F_2b+F_3a+F_3d$ & $55D_2+E_1$. 112134

Int. C.—CO7c 61/04, 69/74 AOin 9/24.

PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF NEW ACIDS AND ESTERS DERIVED FROM CYCLOPROPANE.

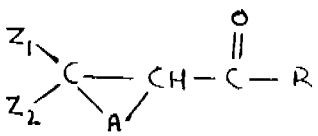
ROUSSEL UCIAF, OF 35 BOULEVARD DES INVALIDES, PARIS 7E, FRANCE.

Application No. 112134 filed August 28, 1967.

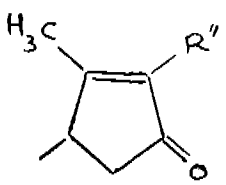
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims

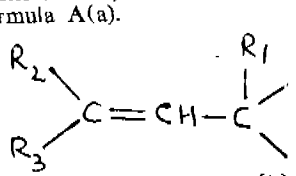
A process for the preparation of compounds of the general formula I.



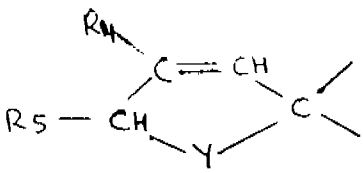
[in which Z_1 and Z_2, which may be the same or different, each represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or aralkyl radical, an aryl radical, an alkenyl radical not conjugated with the cyclopropane ring, an alkynyl not conjugated with the cyclopropane ring, a cycloalkyl radical, a cycloalkenyl radical or a heterocyclic radical; R represents a hydroxyl group or the group OR', wherein R' represents either a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a benzyl group, a benzyl group substituted at the aryl and/or methylene group, or a N-methylene dicarboximide group or a heterocyclic group or the group of formula II.



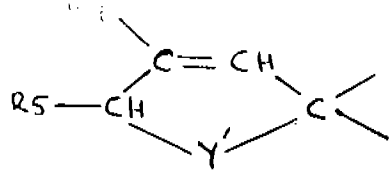
with R'' representing an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, cycloalkyl radical, a cycloalkenyl radical or a heterocyclic radical; A represents either the bivalent allyl group of formula A(a).



or the bivalent allyl group of formula A(b).



or the allyl bivalent group of formula A(c).



in which R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R_2 and R_3, which may be the same or different, each represent an alkyl, aralkyl aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl or heterocyclic radical, or R_2 and R_3 together form a carbon homocycle with 3 to 7 carbon atoms, an unsaturated carbon homocycle such homocycles if desired being substituted with one or more alkyl and/or alkoxy groups containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or R_2 and R_3 together form a polynuclear aromatic system or a heterocycle which may be substituted with one or more alkyl and/or alkoxy groups containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R_4 represents an alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R_5 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or R_4 and R_5 form together a saturated or unsaturated heterocycle or carbon homocycle; Y represents a methylene group or a saturated or unsaturated carbon chain; and

Y' represents a methine group or a saturated or unsaturated carbon chain] the said process comprising reacting an aryl sulphinate of an alkali metal, of formula III.

$$ArSO_2M$$

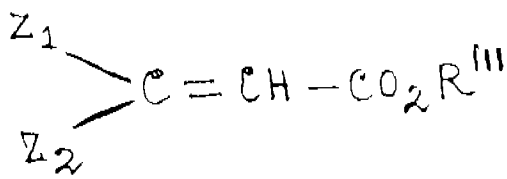
(where M represents an alkali metal and Ar represents an aryl group consisting of one or two aromatic rings which may be substituted with one or more alkyl or alkoxy groups containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms; halogenomethyl and/or nitro groups or halogen atoms, with an allyl derivative of formula IV,

H-A-X

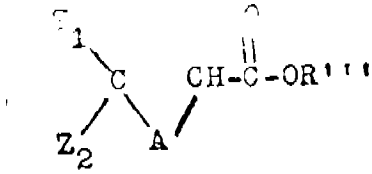
(where X represents an iodine, bromine or chlorine atom, or a methane-sulphonyl or toluene p-sulphonyl group, and A is as hereinbefore defined), or with an alcohol HA-OH in the presence of formic acid reacting the arylallyl sulphone obtained of formula V.

H-A-S-Ar

(wherein Ar is as defined hereinbefore and A is as hereinbefore defined) in the presence of a basic agent, with β-substituted ethylene carboxylate of formula VI.

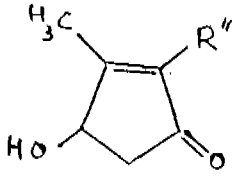


(wherein Z_1 and Z_2 are as hereinbefore defined), and R''' represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl radical containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms), to form the corresponding ester of the formula VIII.

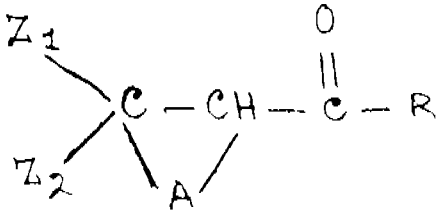


(wherein Z_1, Z_2, A and R''' are as hereinbefore defined); subjecting said ester to hydrolysis in a manner known *per se*, to obtain the acid of formula I, (where R is a hydroxyl group); if desired, converting, in a manner known *per se*,

this acid into a functional derivative therof and reesterifying the acid or derivative thereof thus obtained, either with a substituted or unsubstituted alkanol containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms benzyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol substituted at the aryl and/or methylene, an N-hydroxymethyl dicarboximide, a heterocyclic alcohol, or a cyclopentenolone of formula IIa.



(in which R'' is as defined above), or with a functional derivative of one of these alcohols, so as to obtain the desired ester of formula I.



CLASS 32F$_1$+F$_2$b & 55E$_4$. I.C :—CO7d 85/44 115785

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NOVEL OXAZOLES

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER LIMITED, OF HUNTERCOMBE LANE SOUTH, TAPLOW, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

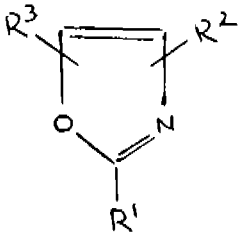
Application No. 115785 filed May 7, 1968.

Convention date June 14, 1967 (27382/67) U.K.

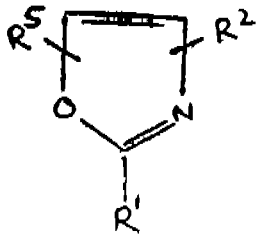
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process for the preparation of novel oxazoles of the general formula I.



and acid addition salts thereof (in which R$_1$ is a phenyl halophenyl, alkyl-phenyl, alkoxyphenyl, nitrophenyl, haloalkylphenyl, mercapto phenyl, alkylthiophenyl, aminophenyl, dialkylaminophenyl, alkylsulphonyl-phenyl, naphthyl or heteroaryl radical, R^2 is a hydrogen, atom, a lower alkyl radical containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl radical, and R^3 is an aliphatic carboxylic acid radical containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a salt, ester, amide or hydroxamic acid derivative thereof, with the proviso that when R^1 is an unsubstituted phenyl radical and R^3 is an *n*-propionic or acrylic acid radical in the 4-position, R^2 in the 5-position is a lower alkyl radical containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl radical), wherein an oxazole of the general formula ia.



in which R^1 and R^2 are as defined above and R^5 is an aliphatic nitrile radical of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, is hydrolysed under acidic or basic conditions, and, if desired, an acid so formed is esterified or amidated in known manner, and, if desired, an ester so formed as esterification product is reacted with hydroxylamine to form a hydroxamic acid and, if desired, the novel oxazole is converted into an acid addition salt by addition of an acid.

CLASS 32F$_1$+55E$_4$ I.C :—CO7d 93/14 118363

METHOD OF PREPARING 10-(β-DIETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL)-2-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-PHENO THIAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE

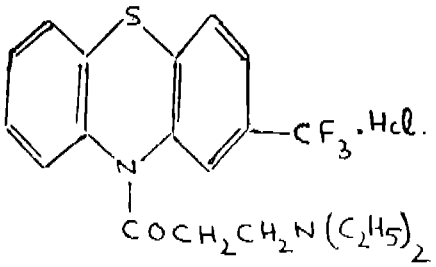
NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKY INSTITUT FARMAKOLOGII I KHIMOTERAPII AMN SSSR, OF BALTIISKAYA UL., 8 MOSCOW, USSR.

Application No. 118363 filed October 31, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A method of producing 10-(β-diethylaminopropionyl)-2-trifluoro-methylphenothiazine hydrochloride of the general formula.



which comprises reacting 2-trifluoromethylphenothiazine with β-chloropropionyl chloride in an organic solvent; treating with diethylamine the 10-(β-chloropropionyl)-2-trifluoromethylphenothiazine thus formed, treating with hydrogen chloride the 10-(β-diethylaminopropionyl)-2-trifluoromethylphenothiazine obtained and isolating the final product.

CLASS 32F$_1$+F$_2$b+F$_4$+F$_5$a+F$_8$b. & 55E$_1$ 121187

I.C.—CO7D, 5/16, 27/20 63/12, 99/02, 57/00.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER LIMITED, OF HUNTERCOMBE LANE SOUTH, TAPLOW, MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

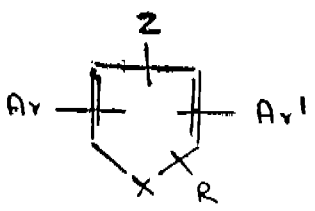
Application No. 121187 filed May 6, 1969.

Convention date May 7, 1968 (21615/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

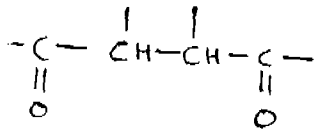
11 Claims

A process for the preparation of a compound of the general formula 1.



in which X is oxygen, sulphur or -NY-, Ar and Ar^1 are aryl or heteroaryl radicals which may be the same or different, R is an aliphatic acid radical containing from two to six carbon atoms or a derivative thereof, Y is a hydrogen atom

or an alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl radical which may be substituted or an acyl radical, and Z is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical in which a compound of the general formula II.



in which the radical Ar is a substitutent on one of the carbon atoms, radical Ar1 on another carbon atom, radical R on a third carbon atom and a hydrogen atom or alkyl radical on the fourth carbon atom, is cyclised by treatment with a cyclising agent to form a pyrrole, thiophene or furan.

CLASS $32F_3a+F_3c$ I.C :—CO7c 167/00 123498

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 3-CYCLOPENTYLOXY-13-ALKYL-17 α-ETHYNYLGONA-3, 5-DIEN-17β-OL, ACYLATES.

AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION, OF 685 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, 17, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

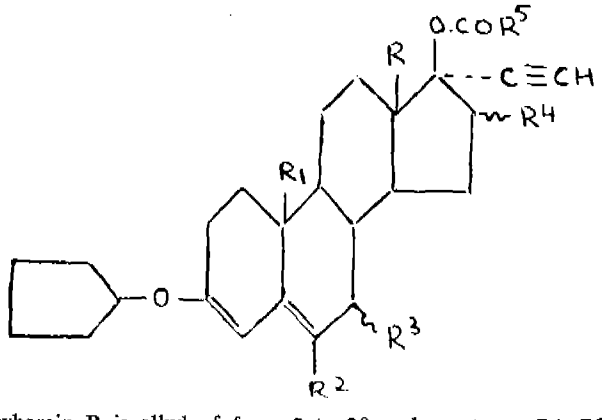
Application No. 123498 filed October 9, 1969.

Convention date July 30, 1969 (38169/69) U.K.

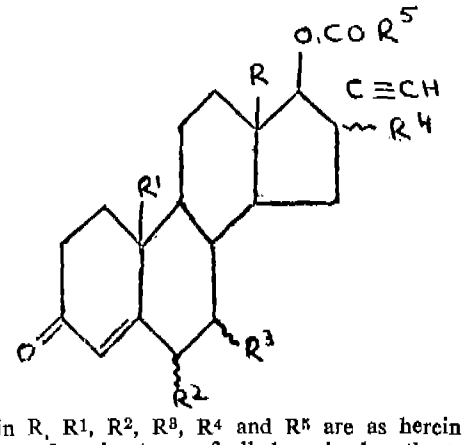
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims

A process for the preparation of a compound of the general formula I.



wherein R is alkyl of from 2 to 20 carbon atoms; R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are hydrogen or methyl; R^5 is alkyl of from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of from 3 to 5 carbon atoms or monocarbocyclic aryl (lower) alkyl in which a compound of general formula (II).



(wherein R, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are as herein above defined) or a 3-enol ester or 3-alkyl enol ether thereof is reacted with cyclopentyl alcohol or an ortho-formate or ketal derivative thereof in the presence of an acid catalyst.

CLASS $55E_3$ I.C.—A61K 17/06 124279

STABLE COMPOSITION OF SYNTHETIC SODIUM ESTRONE SULFATE

CHARLES E. FROSST & CO., OF 16717 TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY, EXIT 15, KIRKLAND, QUEBEC, CANADA.

Application No. 124279 filed December 2, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings

A process for preparing a stabilized composition containing synthetic sodium estrone sulfate which comprises admixing synthetic sodium estrone sulfate with a water and alcohol-soluble extract of pregnant mares' urine containing natural conjugated estrogens in an amount constituting about 1% to about 30% of said extract, and a pharmacologically acceptable carrier such as herein described, if required, characterized in that the synthetic sodium estrone sulfate constitutes from about 10% to about 90% of the total estrogen content of said composition.

CLASS $32F_3b$ I.C.—CO7 & 3/04 130716

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF CALCIUM THIOCTATE

DEUTSCHE GOLD-UND SILBER-SCHEIDEANSTALT VORMALS ROESSLER, OF 9, WEISSFRAUENSTRASSE, FRANKFURT (MAIN), FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 130716 filed March 24, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings

Process for the preparation of calcium thioctate characterized by that in first dissolving the thioctacid in an alcohol mixable with water, then converting the acid into a salt by reaction with a base, the salt so produced being easily soluble in an alcohol/water mixture, and finally precipitating the water insoluble calcium thioctate by addition of an aqueous calcium salt solution.

CLASS $55E_1$. I.C.—A61K. 132660.

METHOD OF INHIBITING THE HYDROLYSIS OF ACETYLSALICYCLIC ACID IN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID AND D-PROPOXYPHENE HYDROCLORIDE.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, OF 740 SOUTH ALABAMA STREET, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE OF INDIANA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 132660 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

The method of inhibiting the hydrolysis of acetylsalicylic acid in a pharmaceutical composition comprising acetylsalicylic acid and d-propoxyphene hydrochloride which comprises incorporating into such pharmaceutical composition the hydrochloride of a compound selected from the group having

as a general formula X—C(=O)—OH

wherein X is as shown in Fig. 1 or 2.

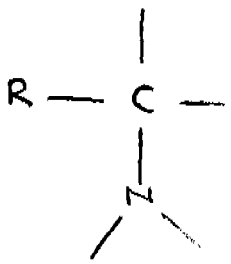


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

wherein

R is hydrogen, methyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, carboxymethyl, carboxyethyl, carboxy-(1-hydroxy) ethyl, aminobutyl, methylthioethyl, mercaptomethyl, carboxy-(2-amino-ethyl) di-thiomethyl, p-hydroxyphenyl, benzyl, indolylmethyl, guanidopropyl imidazolylmethyl and ureidopropyl; and R_1 is hydrogen or hydroxyl.

CLASS 32F5b. I.C.—CO7d 31/24. 134470.

PREPARATION OF TRISUBSTITUTED PYRIDINE DERIVATIVES.

PFIZER INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

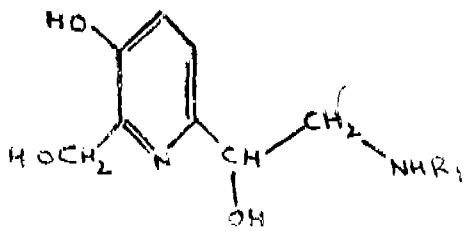
Application No. 134470 filed February 2, 1972.

Convention date November 4, 1971 (51416/71) U.K.

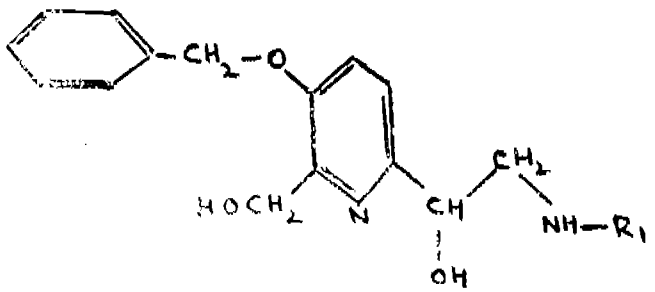
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process of preparing a compound of the formula I.



and the acid addition salts thereof, wherein : R_1 is hydrogen, alkyl containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of from 3 to 7 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl or substituted phenylalkyl wherein said alkyl group contains from 3 to 5 carbon atoms and said substituent is hydroxy, methoxy, 3, 4-di-methoxy or 3, 4-methylenedioxy, characterized by catalytically reducing a compound of the formula III.



wherein R_1 is as defined above with palladium or palladium on charcoal as catalyst in the presence of hydrogen, and when required, forming the acid addition salts thereof by known methods.

2—77GI/75

CLASS 32F1 +F5a+F5c. I.C.—CO7C 15/16. 137176.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF DIPHENYLMETHANE DERIVATIVES.

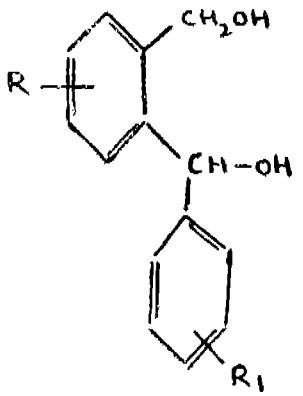
GRUPPO LEPETIT S.P.A., OF 8, VIA ROBERTO LEPETIT, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 1130/Cal/73 filed May 14, 1973.

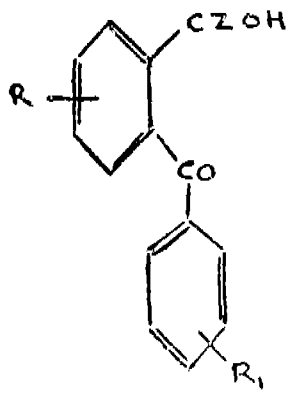
1 Claim

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Process for preparing a compound of formula I.



wherein : R is halogen, nitro or lower alkoxy; R_1 is hydrogen, halogen, nitro, lower alkyl or lower alkoxy; which is characterised in that a compound of the formula II shown in Fig. I.



wherein R and R_1 have the same meaning as before and Z is O or H_2, is hydrogenated with a reducing agent selected from boron hydrides, aluminum hydrides, alkali metals borohydrides and alkali metals aluminum hydrides, to the diol of the formula I shown in the drawings wherein R and R_1 have the same meaning as above.

CLASS 18 & 161-D. I.C.—E01C; 5/12. 137177.

ROAD SURFACING MATERIALS AND A METHOD OF SURFACING A ROAD OR RUNWAY THEREWITH.

DUNLOP LIMITED, OF DUNLOP HOUSE, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 31/72 filed April 24, 1972.

Convention date April 24, 1971 (11237/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A road surfacing material comprising a blend of at least two aggregates disposed in a binder matrix and having different rates of wear as judged by the aggregate test B S 812 1967, the particles of each of said two aggregates falling within different size ranges, the slower wearing aggregate comprising

one portion of particles of larger size and another portion of particles of smaller size than any of the particles of the faster wearing aggregate, each of said two aggregates having a surface micro-texture defined by asperity heights in the range 5 to 500 microns.

CLASS 55D$_8$ & 123. I.C.—A01b. 137178.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING AN ACTIVATOR FOR USE IN THE ELECTROCULTURE OF PLANTS.

ELECTROCULTURE CORPORATION, OF 2401, SHERIDAN BOULEVARD, DENVAR, COLORADO 80214. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 893/72 filed July 18, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for preparing an activator for use in the electroculture of plants as hereinbefore defined comprising granulating a magnetic material particularly to 100 mesh size or smaller and applying an electromagnetic charge to the said granules, said charged material on being mixed with the supporting soil around a plant and enchancing the rate of growth and yield of the plant.

CLASS 83A$_4$. I.C.—C12c 11/08. 137179.

A PLANT AND PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COMPRESSED BAKER'S YEAST FROM INDIAN PLANTATION CANE WASTE MOLASSES.

KAMALAKAR ANANT PRABHU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BIO-CHEMISTRY AND ASHUNI KUMAR NIGAM, LABORATORY ASSISTANT ; IN BIO-CHEMISTRY DIVISION OF NATIONAL SUGAR INSTITUTE, KANPUR.

Application No. 927/72 filed July 21, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of compressed baker's yeast from Indian plantation cane waste molasses using a molasses clarifying method which comprises adding calcium triple superphosphate and acid sulphuric (conc.) in the proportion of 1 and 0.08 per cent respectively to a hot molasses solution of 50% sugar content (on weight of molasses) heating the solution with a steam and agitation of the solution and maintaining it at boiling temperature for 30-40 minutes, cooling the contents decanting, diluting with water to 2.5 degree brix strength propagating the yeast culture and fermenting after adjusting the total sugars to 1 to 1.25 per cent, formal number 1 to 1.3, total sugars to wet yeast (75 per cent) ratio of 4 : 3, phosphate 125 to 150 mg/L, pH 4.8 to 5.2 and aeration rate of 0.5 cu ft. per gal. of wort and at a controlled temperature of 30°C.

CLASS 32E & 152E. I.C.—C08f, 15/04. 137180.

MODIFIED POLY (VINYL HALIDE) COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF.

ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, OF INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19105, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 798/72 filed July 7, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of a modified poly (vinyl halide) composition which comprises forming an intimate mixture comprising 70 to 99 weight per cent of a polymer comprising more than 50 weight per cent of vinyl halide units with 1.0 to 30 weight per cent of a two stage heterogeneous sequentially produced polymer comprising 1 to 30 weight per cent of (A) a first relatively soft stage containing 1.5 to 100 weight percent of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl acrylate units, wherein said alkyl group has 1 to 18 carbon atoms, 0 to 98.5 weight per cent of units of at least one other monoethylenically unsaturated monomer copolymerizable therewith, and 0 to 10 weight per cent of a copolymerizable polyfunctional crosslinking monomer, said first stage having a glass transition temperature not exceeding 60°C.; and 99 to 70 weight percent of (B) a final, relatively hard, substantially thermoplastic stage containing units from at least one polymerizable monoethylenically unsaturated monomer, the final stage alone having a glass transition temperature greater than that of the first stage and at least 25°C.

CLASS 32A$_2$ & 62C$_{11}$. I.C :—C09b 48/00, 62/02 137181

METHOD FOR PREPARING QUINACRIDONE PIGMENT MIXTURES

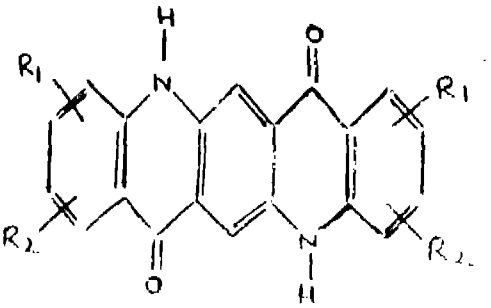
HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OF 6230, FRANKFURT/MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1407/72 filed September 13, 1972.

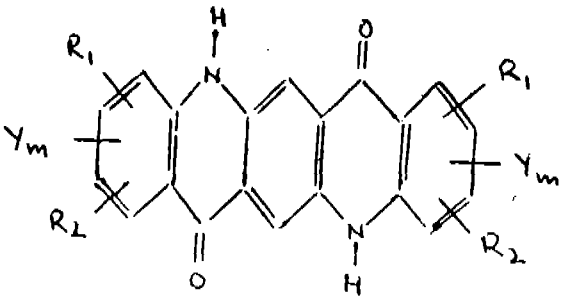
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for preparing quinacridone pigment mixtures consisting of 85 to 99.5 per cent by weight of one or several linear trans-quinacridones of the general formula 1

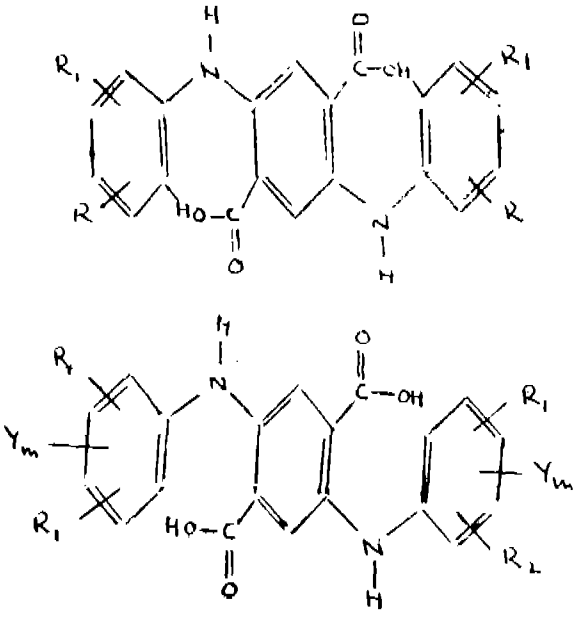


wherein R_1 and R_2 are identical or different and represent a halogen atom, an alkyl or alkoxy group having each 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an aryloxy aryl carbonamide or N-alkyl carbonamide group or which represent together the radical of an aromatic or heterocyclic ring, as the main component, and 0.5 to 15 per cent by weight of one or several linear trans-quinacridones of the general formula (2).



wherein Y represents a straight-chained or branched alkyl or alkoxy radical having 6 to 18 carbon atoms, m is an integer of from 0 to 2 with the proviso that only one "M" is zero at any time and R_1 and R_2 having the meanings given

above, as the additional component which comprises cyclizing in a conventional manner 2, 5-diarylamino-terephthalic acids of the Formulae 1A and 2A.



as a mixture or individually in the required proportions wherein R_1, R_3, Y and m are as defined before, to form crude quinacridones followed by transforming the crude quinacridones by usual methods into the final pigment mixture, wherein the crude quinacridones when obtained individually are mixed together before or after conventional transforming step.

CLASS 32F2b. I.C :—CO7c 127/12. 137182

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW CYCLIC UREA DERIVATIVES AND SALTS THEREOF

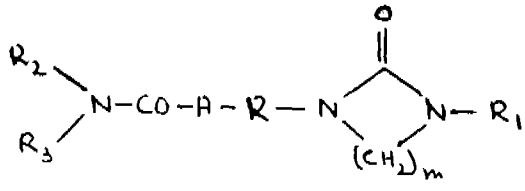
ASTA-WERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, CHEMISCHE FABRIK, 79-91 BIELEFELDER STRASSE, BRACKWEDE/WESTFALEN, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 1471/72 filed September 20, 1972.

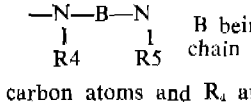
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

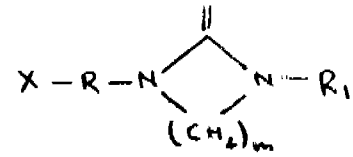
Process for the production of cyclic urea derivatives of the general formula 1.



wherein M is 2 or 3, R is a straight or branched alkylene group having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R_1 is a saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms, R_2 and R_3 which may be identical or different from each other, represent hydrogen or lower alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen atom, to which they are attached, represent a pyrrolidone piperidine, homopiperidine or morpholine group and A is the residue of a piperazine, 1,4-diazacyclooctane, 1,5-diazocyclooctane, these cyclic residues being bound to the neighbouring groups by their two nitrogen atoms, or A is the residue of an aliphatic amine having the general formula



B being a polymethylene chain having from 2 to 3 carbon atoms and R_4 and R_5 being hydrogen or lower alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and the salts of these compounds of general formula 1 with pharmacologically acceptable acids, comprising subjecting equivalent amounts of compounds of the following general formulas II and Formula III.



wherein X is the radical of a reactive ester, and m, R, R_1, R_3, R_8 and A have the same meaning as in formula 1, to reaction with each other in the presence of an inert solvent and possibly of an alkaline condensation agent at an elevated temperature.

CLASS 51D. I.C.—B26 b 21/00. 137183.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAZORS

TOOLMASTERS LIMITED, OF CONNAUGHT WORKS, UXBRIDGE ROAD, HILLINGDON HEATH, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Application No. 1562/72 filed October 4, 1972.

Convention date October 14, 1971/(47900/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims

A razor having a cap and a guard bar between which the blade is retained in use, and a handle abutting the guard bar, in which the cap has a projection for passing through a hole in the guard bar and which has a coupling member moveable relative to the handle having a surface adapted to engage releasably a surface on the projection facing towards the cap whereby when the coupling member is moved into an operative position in engagement with the said surface, the cap is retained in engagement with the guard bar, with the guard bar being retained on the end of the handle.

CLASS 9F & 130G. I.C.—C22b 9/08, C22c 3/00. 137184.

METALLURGICAL PROCESS

UDDEHOLMS AKTIEBOLAG, OF UDDEHOLM, SWEDEN.

Application No. 1566/72 filed October 4, 1972.

Convention date October 6, 1971/(9162/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims

A method of reducing the carbon content of an alloy containing carbon, at least 10% by weight chromium and as major component at least one of iron, cobalt and nickel which comprises introducing molecular oxygen into the molten alloy to oxidise the carbon to carbon monoxide and introducing into the molten alloy concurrently with or subsequently to the introduction of the oxygen at least one hydrogen containing compound which is steam or ammonia, the amount of hydrogen containing compound being such that the partial pressure of carbon monoxide at the temperature under consideration is lower than that which corresponds to the equilibrium pressure for the carbon/chromium oxidation at the same temperature and such that the volume ratio of oxygen to hydrogen containing compound is below 3 : 1.

CLASS 90A. I.C.—C03b 25/02. 137185.

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING A BODY OF VITREOUS OR PARTLY VITREOUS MATERIAL

GLAVERBEL—MECANIVER, FORMERLY GLAVERBEL, OF CHAUSSEE DE LA HULPE 166, WATERMEAL-BOITSFORT, BELGIUM.

Application No. 1673/72 filed October 19, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims

A process in which a body of vitreous or partly vitreous material is treated in a gas-filled treatment chamber in at least one zone of which the temperature of at least one face of said body is at or acquirs a temperature which is sufficiently high for the configuration of that face to be capable of being influenced by the heat distribution in the gaseous atmosphere in that zone, characterised in that gas displacing forces are exerted first in one direction and then in a reverse direction to cause gas in said zone to move to and fro in contact with said face while the temperature of such face, in that zone, is at said sufficiently high temperature.

CLASS 127A. I.C.—F16d 13/00. 137186.

A CLUTCH DISC FOR FRICTION CLUTCHES HAVING A SHAFT HUB.

FICHTEL & SACHS AG., OF 872 SCHWEINFURT AM MAIN, ERNST-SACHS-STRASSE 62, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Application No. 1900/72 filed November 14, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

Clutch disc for friction clutches having a shaft hub, a friction lining carrier provided with friction linings and a torsion damping device arranged between shaft hub and friction lining carrier and consisting of a torsion springing system acting in tangential direction and a friction device which is composed of friction rings arranged coaxially with the shaft hub, between the friction lining carrier and the plates, and a pressure spring constructed with dished springs, characterized that there lies between the friction lining carrier and the cover plates coaxial to the shaft hub a thrust plate which has cylindrical pegs and directed parallel to the clutch axis, the said pegs extending each through one or more dished springs and extending at their ends in the cover plate or the friction lining carrier.

CLASS 127-I. I.C.—F16d—3/19. 137187.

FLEXIBLE JAW COUPLING

DR. ING. HARALD BARTH, OF 668 NEUKIRCHEN/SAAR HERMANNSTRASSE 103, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 1901/72 filed November 14, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

Flexible coupling with jaws evenly distributed over the circumference of the coupling halves and interlocking alternatively, whose flanks are designed in a concave manner, and where in each space remaining between two flanks lying opposite each other a molded part of flexible material is fitted in which all parts of the coupling are made as a single ring-shaped construction element characterised by that the said parts are connected by means of equally long connecting pieces which are connected with one another alternatively at both faces and consist of the same material referred to herein as flexible coupling ring further characterised by that the face planes 16 and 16A of the cylindrical outer jackets 2 of the coupling halves in the mounted condition of the coupling do not touch one another and that the cylindrical extension 3 of one half of the coupling does not touch the cylindrical extension 3A of the other half of the coupling and that the cylindrical extension 3 of one coupling half extends at the most as far towards the other coupling as its outer cylindrical jacket 2, and the radial distance 17 between the cylindrical extension 3 and the outer jacket 2 is greater than the radial width 18 of the jaws 4 which jaws extend beyond the outer jacket 2 into the other half of the coupling and the fingers 7 of the flexible coupling ring close up with the jaw flanks 19 of the jaws 4 which are of concave shape.

CLASS 67C & 133A. I.C.—HO2p 7/00, HO2p 5/00 & HO2j 13/00. 137188.

A HEAVY LOAD POSITION CONTROLLER

DR. SATISH CHANDRA KAPOOR, OF 111/1/B 2, I.I.T. CAMPUS, HAUZ KHAS, NEW DELHI-29, INDIA.

Application No. 2101/72 filed December 8, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A heavy load position controller consisting of a three phase a.c. motor the output of which is fed to a load comprising the associated system, a transducer connected to said motor, a reference circuit connected to the input of said motor through an implifier and a silicon control rectifier circuit and such that when the load has an error position, the error signal is compared by the reference circuit and which supplies a voltage signal until such time that the error is corrected.

CLASS 63A,+B. I.C.—HO2K 1/00, 17/00. 137189.

AN INDUCTION MOTOR

DR. SATISH CHANDRA KAPOOR, OF 111/1/B-2, I.I.T. CAMPUS, HAUZ KHAS, NEW DELHI-29, INDIA.

Application No. 2102/72 filed December 8, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

An induction motor consisting of a stator and a rotor having an inner core, said stator connected to a two or three phase system characterized in that the inner core is rotatably mounted on a rotatable shaft and such that due to the electromagnetic induction the said core is adapted to rotate independently.

CLASS 146D$_8$. I.C.—GO1C1/02. 137190.

GEODETIC PARALLEL RAY FINDER—A NEW SURVEYING INSTRUMENT FOR TRIANGULATION.

BABOO RAM MAHAJAN, RTD. ENGINEER (CIVIL), LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, MALVIYA REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, JAIPUR-4, (RAJASTHAN), INDIA.

Application No. 219/Cal/73 filed January 30, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim

The parallel ray finder device consisting of an assembly of two telescopes mounted one above the other with a common axis of rotation, coupled with a trolley to carry the ray finder when required to describe a circle in a plane inorder to draw a parallel ray in the field.

CLAS 39E+K & 40E. I.C.—CO1 h 33/12. 137191.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SILICEOUS ASHES AND APPARATUS THEREFOR

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS, OF 8060 MELROSE AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 752/Cal/73 filed April 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

A furnace comprising: a circular base; cylindrical side walls projecting upwardly from said base; a top portion covering said side walls; means for admitting an oxidizing gas into said furnace; a peripheral tangential material inlet to said furnace at a bottom portion thereof for admitting material to be burned, to thereby heat the admitted material, and; outlet means in said base for discharging burned material, said outlet means comprising a hollow cylinder projecting into said furnace above said base.

CLASS 187E. In.C.—HO4m 9/06, 11/02 137192

A DEVICE ADAPTED TO CONNECT A SINGLE TELEPHONE APPARATUS TO A PLURALITY OF LINES

OM PARKASH MAGON, 242, RAM NAGAR, NEAR KRISHNA NAGAR, DELHI-51 INDIA.

Application No. 862/Cal/73 filed April 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A device adapted to connect a single telephone apparatus to a plurality of lines comprising an identical circuit for each said line, said circuit comprising a switch adapted to establish a contact with a first set of contacts connected to a signal circuit or a second set of contacts adapted to be connected to the telephone apparatus and such that when anyone line is operative a signal is produced in the signal circuit of that line and whereby upon actuation of the switch a contact between the second sets of contact is established and whereby the telephone apparatus is connected to the line.

CLASS 130D. I.C.—C22b 5/02, E 22b 9/12. 137193.

CONTINUOUS PROCESS FOR REFINING SULFIDE ORES AND AN APPARATUS THEREFOR

MITSUBISHI KINZOKU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA, OF 5-2, 1-CHOME, OTE-MACHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO-TO, JAPAN.

Application No. 1385/Cal/73 filed June 13, 1973.

Convention date May 4, 1973/(21266/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims

Continuous process for refining sulfide metal ores to produce crude metal, which comprises :

(a) the first process step wherein a raw material composed of a mixture of sulfide metal ore and a flux are mixed with air and fuel at predetermined ratios, the mixture of which is charged into a smelting furnace in a continuous manner and smelted to produce a matte and a slag, while a blister furnace slag is being fed into said smelting furnace in a continuous manner, thereby causing major portion of the objective metal contained in said blister furnace slag to be absorbed in said matte;

(b) the second process step wherein the total quantity of the melt formed in the first process step is fed into a separator so as to separate said matte and said slag therewithin and to discharge them therefrom separately; and

(c) the third process step wherein said matte and a mixture of a flux and air at a predetermined ratios is charged into a blister furnace in a continuous manner to produce a white metal or a crude metal and a blister furnace slag in said process,

said smelting furnace, separator, and blister furnace corresponding respectively to said respective process steps, and being arranged in such a manner that the reaction conditions such as temperature, composition, surface level, and interfacial level of a melt residing in each furnace may be controlled independently of the other, and, of the continuous transfer operations of melt from said first process step to said second process step, from said second process step to said third process step, and from said third process step back to said first process step, at least one route of the transfer operations is conducted in a forced manner and the remainder of the transfer operation be done automatically, whereby the operations of the three furnaces as a whole may be carried out consistently.

CLASS 33D. I.C.—B22d 11/06, A47b 96/06. 137194.

CURVED ROLL-RACK FRAME CONSTRUCTION AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING A CURVED ROLL-RACK

USS ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS, INC., AT 600 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1439/Cal/73 filed June 20, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims

A curved roll rack construction for a continuous casting comprising a plurality of frame sections assembled in aligned end-to-end relation, means supporting said sections, and roll clusters carried by said sections and defining a path for guiding the casting as its direction of travel changes from substantially vertical to horizontal, each of said sections including a pair of opposed side plates and transverse members joined to said plates to form a rigid structure, each of said plates having a concave edge adjacent said clusters, characterized by a plurality of transverse reference pins projecting from said plates adjacent their concave edges and located on the radii of the concave edges on which the roll axes are located, said pins being cooperable with gauges while the rack is being assembled to position said sections with respect to one another, to position said support means with respect to said sections, and to position said clusters with respect to said sections.

CLASS 29A, 186E & 194C. I.C.—606f 3/00. 137196

SELF REGULATED DRIVE APPARATUS FOR DISPLAY SYSTEMS IN ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS.

BURROUGHS CORPORATION, AT SECOND AVENUE AT BURROUGHS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48232, U.S.A.

Application No. 1664/Cal/73 filed July 16, 1973.

Convention date May 22, 1973/(24452/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

Apparatus for sequentially operating threshold-responsive display devices having a plurality of groups of cathode elements and an anode associated with each group, corresponding cathodes of the different groups being interconnected, said apparatus comprising means for switching partial-select voltages to the anodes independently to address them,

means for pre-biasing the cathodes toward activation comprising first capacitance means coupled to them and a current amplifier for charging said capacitance means,

second capacitance means coupling a plurality of input terminals to the cathodes for selectively applying signal voltage and electric charge to activate them at addressed display positions, and passive feedback means coupled between the cathodes and said current amplifier for charging the first capacitance means while the display device is being operated to accumulate pre-biasing charge for the next display cycle.

CLASS 32F_1+F_3b I.C :—CO7d 93/02 137195.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING BENZOTHIAZINE DIOXIDES

PFIZER INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

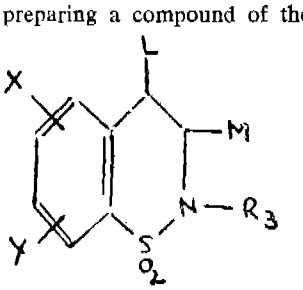
Application No. 1452/Cal/73 filed June 21, 1973.

Division of application No. 122747 filed August 13, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

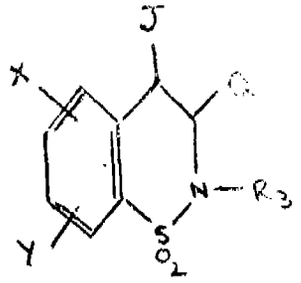
2 Claims

A process for preparing a compound of the formula I.



and the base salts thereof with pharmacologically acceptable cations, wherein L is=O when is -C-R and L is-C-R when M is=O X and Y are each a ‖ ‖ Z Z

member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, alkyl and alkoxy having from one to five carbon atoms and trifluoromethyl; R is a member selected from the group consisting of 1-piperidino, -N $(CH_2)R_1$, and $-NHR_1$, wherein R_1 is alkyl having from one to twelve carbon atoms or phenylalkyl having up to three carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, and R_2 is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen alkyl having from one to eight carbon atoms, alkenyl having up to six carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having up to eight carbon atoms, phenylalkyl having up to three carbon atoms, in the alkyl moiety, nitrophenyl, naphthyl, phenyl, pyridyl, 3-methyl-2-pyridyl, 4-methyl-2-pyridyl, 5-methyl 2-pyridyl, 6-methyl-2-pyridyl, 4,6-dimethyl-2-pyridyl,
5-chloro-2-pyridyl 5-bromo-2-pyridyl, 5-nitro-2-pyridyl, 3-hydroxy-2-pyridyl, 5-carboxamido-2-pyridyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4, 5-dimethyl-2 pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-methyl-3-pyridazinyl, 6-methoxy-3-pyridazinyl, 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolonyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-methyl-2-thaxolyl, 4, 5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl 4-phenyl-2-thiazolyl, 5-bromo-2-thiazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 2-benzo-thiazolyl, 6-methyl-2-benzothiazolyl, 4-chloro-2-benzothiazolyl, 6-bromo-2-benzothiazolyl, 5-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl, 1, 3, 4-thiadiazolyl, 5-methyl-1, 3, 4-thiadiazolyl, 5-methyl-1, 3, 4-thiadiazolyl, 1, 2, 4-thiazolyl 6-phenyl-1, 2, 4-triazolyl, 1, 2, 4-triazinyl, 7-indazolyl and mono-and di-substituted phenyl wherein each substituent is halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy and thioalkoxy having upto three carbon atoms, alkyl having up to four carbon atoms, trifluoromethyl, acetyl, dimethyl-sulfamyl, methylsulfinyl or methylsulfonyl; R_3 is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl having from one to six carbon atoms alkenyl having up to four carbon atoms and phenylalkyl having up to three carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety; and Z is oxygen, characterized by reacting a compound of the formula II.



wherein R_3, X and Y are as defined above, J is=O when Q is -C-OR and J is -C-OR, when Q is=O, R_1 is alkyl having ‖ O
from 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a phenyl-alkyl having up to 3 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, with a compound selected from piperidine, R_2NH_2 or R_2 (CH_2) NH wherein R_2 is as defined above and/or if desired, converting the resulting compound in to the salt, by methods as herein described.

CLASS 32F₂b. I.C.—CO7d 31/00. 137197.

MANUFACTURE OF BIPYRIDYLS

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 613/72 filed June 20, 1972.

Convention date June 24, 1971/(29584)/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

31 Claims. No drawings

A process for the manufacture of a 4, 4'-bipyridyl or 2, 2'-bipyridyl (or a dimethyl substituted 4, 4'-bipyridyl or 2, 2'-bipyridyl) which comprises treating the corresponding 4-halopyridine or 2-halopyridine (or methyl-substituted 4-halopyridine or 2-halopyridine) with an alcohol in the presence of palladium and under basic conditions.

CLASS 32F₂a, I.C.—CO7c 65/00. 137198.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING A METAL SALT OF AROMATIC CARBOXYLIC ACID

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF BARTLESVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1527/72 filed September 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims. No drawings

A process for producing a metal salt of an aromatic carboxylic acid from the corresponding metal oxide which process comprises forming a first slurry comprised of said metal oxide and an organic dispersant, contacting said first slurry in a reaction zone with an aromatic carboxylic acid at an elevated temperature for a times sufficient to produde a second slurry comprised of said metal salt of said aromatic carboxylic acid and said organic dispersant.

CLASS 32F1—F_2a+F_2b & F_2c, I.C.—CO7c 153/01, CO7d 31/20. 137199.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING S-SUBSTITUTED CYSTENES AND CYSTEIN ESTERS

RECHERCHES PHARMACEUTIQUES ET SCIENTIFIQUES, OF 6, RUE LINCOLN, PARIS, FRANCE.

Application No. 1367/Cal/73 filed June 12, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for the production of a cysteine derivative having the general formula

$$RS—CH_2—\underset{\displaystyle NH_2}{\underset{|}{CH}}—COOR_1$$

in which R is an allyl, geranyl, cinnamyl, benzylidene-3-butyl, 1-(para-chlorophenyl) ethyl or (pyridyl-3) methyl group and R_1 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms provided that when R is allyl R_1 is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms which comprises reacting the cysteine

$$HS.CH_2.\underset{\displaystyle NH_2}{\underset{|}{CH}}.COOH$$

with a halide of the formula RX and, if desired, esterifying the cysteine derivative obtained having the formula

$$RS.CH_2.\underset{\displaystyle NH_2}{\underset{|}{CH}}.COOH$$

wherein R is as above defined with an alkanol having one to four carbon atoms.

CLASS 32F₁. I.C :—CO7c 63/06. 137200

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NEW AROMATIC ACIDS

SOCIETTE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE DE FRANCE, FORMERLY OF POST BOX NO. II, LONGJUMEAU (S. & O). FRANCE, NOW OF 46, BOULEVARD DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG, 75, PARIS 7, FRANCE.

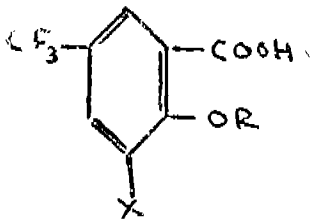
Application No. 518/Cal/75 filed March 17, 1975.

Division of Application No. 99513 filed May 14, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for preparing a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 2.



in which R is a lower alkyl group and X is nitro, which comprises heating 4-chloro-3-cyanobenzotrifluoride to 150—160°C. with aqueous mineral acid of 60-65% concentration to form 2-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-benzoic acid, esterifying said acid by reaction with a reagent selected from the group consisting of diazo lower alkanes and lower alkanols and reacting the resulting ester with an alkali metal lower alkoxide to form 2-alkoxy-5-trifluoromethyl benzoic acid; then nitrating by methods known per se said acid to form 2-alkoxy-3-nitro-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid.

CLASS 32F1. I.C :—CO7c, 63/06. 137201.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NEW AROMATIC ACIDS

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE DE FRANCE, FORMERLY OF POST BOX NO. 11, LONGJUMEAU (S & O) FRANCE, NOW OF 46, BOULEVARD DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG, 75, PARIS 7, FRANCE.

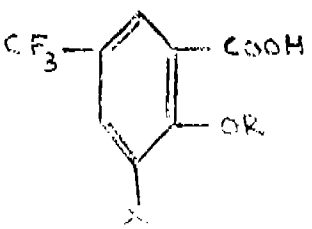
Application No. 519/Cal/75 filed March 17, 1975.

Division of application No. 99513 filed May 14, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for preparing a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 2.



in which R is a lower alkyl group and X is amino which comprises heating 4. chloro-3-cyanobenzotrifluoride to 150—160°C. with aqueous mineral acid of 60—65% concentration to form 2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid, esterifying said acid by reaction with a reagent selected from the group consisting of diazo lower alkanes and lower alkanols and reacting the resulting ester with an alkali metal lower alkoxide to form 2-alkoxy-5-trifluoromethyl benzoic acid; then nitrating by methods known per se said acid to form 2-alkoxy-3-nitro-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid, and, reducing by methods known per se said nitro acid catalytically to 2-alkoxy-3-amino-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid.

CLASS 32F1. I.C :—CO7c 63/06. 137202.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NEW AROMATIC ACIDS

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L' ILE DE FRANCE, FORMERLY OF POST BOX NO. II, LONGJUMEAU (S & O) FRANCE, NOW OF 46, BOULEVARD DE LATOUR—MAUBOURG, 75, PARIS 7, FRANCE.

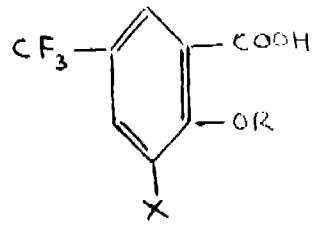
Application No. 520/Cal/75 filed March 17, 1975.

Division of application No. 99513 filed May 14, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for preparing a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 2.



in which R is a lower alkyl group and X is halogen which comprises heating 4-chloro-3-cyanobenzotrifluoride to 150—160°C. with aqueous mineral acid of 60—65% concentration to form 2-chloro-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid, esterifying said acid by reaction with a reagent selected from the group consisting of diazo lower alkanes and lower alkanols and reacting the resulting ester with an alkali metal lower alkoxide to form 2-alkoxy-5-trifluoromethyl benzoic acid; then, nitrating by methods known per se said acid to form 2-alkoxy-3-nitro-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid, reducing by methods known per se said nitro acid catalytically to 2-alkoxy-3-amino-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid, and, replacing said amino group with halogen by diazotization and treatment of the diazonium salt with a cuprous halide to form a 2-alkoxy-3-halo-5-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid.

CLASS 129Q. I.C.—B23p 19/02. 137203.

FORMING PRESSURE-WELDED JOINTS

ALCAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, OF 1, PLACE VILLE MARIE, MONTREAL 101, QUEBEC, CANADA.

Application No. 2141/72 filed December 13, 1972.

Convention date December 14, 1971/(58111/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A method of forming a welded joint between aluminium and steel without formation of significant quantities of intermetallic phases at the steel-aluminium interface which comprises driving a steel wedge member into a heated aluminium member located in a restraining die, closed at one end, the die and aluminium member being so mutually shaped that a clearance is provided initially between the aluminium and the side wall of the die at a position at or close to the outer end of the aluminium member to avoid the introduction of extraneous material from the side surface of the aluminium to the aluminium/steel interface, said wedge member having a wedge-shaped edge portion and a shank portion, the aluminium being extruded into the space between the die walls and the shank during the driving of the wedge member under conditions arranged to develop at the sheet-aluminium interface, a pressure sufficient to cause pressure welding of aluminium to steel without fusion of the aluminium.

CLASS 14A1. I.C.—H01m 5/00. 137204.

STORAGE BATTERY WITH TERMINALS AND COVER MADE IN ONE PART

AKTIEBOLAGET TUDOR, OF BIRGER JARLSGATAN 55, 105 28 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Application No. 2/Cal/73 filed January 1, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

Storage battery comprising one or more cells with a common cover and at least two terminals, characterized in that the terminals as a whole are fixed liquid-sealed in the cover before the cover is set onto the battery.

CLASS 32F$_{3a}$. I.C :—CO7c 157/00. 137205.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW BENZOYLPHENYLISOTHIOUREAS.

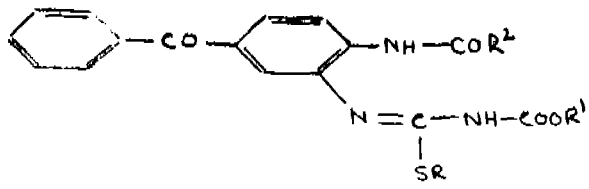
BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 2835/Cal/73 filed December 29, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

A process for the production of compounds which are benzoylphenyl-isothioureas of the general formula 1.



in which

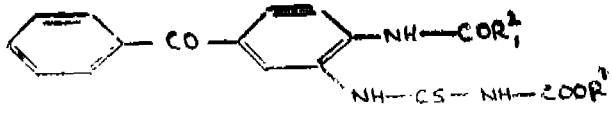
R is an alkyl radical with 1-12 carbon atoms, a cycloalkyl radical with up to 8 carbon atoms, an alkenyl radical with up to 12 carbon atoms, or an aralkyl radical (optionally carrying in the aryl part one or more substituents selected from alkyl and alkoxy radicals, each with one to four carbon atoms, and halogen radicals);

R^1 is an alkyl radical with 1-4 carbon atoms;

R^2 is a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl radical with 1-18 carbon atoms (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen and nitrile radicals, alkoxy radicals with 1-4 carbon atoms, alkoxycarbonyl radicals with 2-5 carbon atoms, phenoxy, halophenoxy, alkylphenoxy and alkoxyphenoxy radicals), or a cycloalkyl radical with 5-8 carbon atoms, or an aralkyl radical (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms, alkyl radicals with 1-4 carbon atoms and alkoxy radical with 1-4 carbon atoms), or an aryl radical (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms, alkyl radicals with 1-4 carbon atoms and alkoxy radicals with 1-4 carbon atoms) or a 1-furyl radical, or a group of the general formula -NR"R"',

(in which

R" is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical with 1-4 carbon atoms, and R"' is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical with 1-18 carbon atoms (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen and nitrile radicals, alkoxy radicals with up to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxycarbonyl radicals with upto 5 carbon atoms), or a cycloalkyl radical with 5-8 carbon atoms, or an aralkyl radical (optionally carrying in the aryl part one or more substituents selected from halogen, lower alkyl and lower alkoxy radicals), or a phenyl radical (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen, lower alkyl and lower alkoxy radicals), or an acyl radical with up to 18 carbon atoms (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen and lower alkoxy radicals), or an aroyl radical (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen, lower alkyl and lower alkoxy radicals), or an alkylsulphonyl radical with up to 18 carbon atoms, or an arylsulphonyl radical (optionally carrying one or more substituents selected from halogen, amino, lower alkoxy radicals), or a dialkylamino radical with up to 4 carbon atoms; and R" and R"' can also, together with the nitrogen atom linking them, represent a heterocyclic ring with 4 to 7 carbon atoms, and optionally additionally containing 1 oxygen or sulphur atom), in which a thiurea of the general formula II,



(in which R^1 and R^2 are as defined above) is reacted with an alkylating agent of the general formula III.

R—Y

(in which R is as defined above and Y is a halogen, arylsulphonate or alkylsulphate radical) in the presence of a base and of a diluent.

CLASS 32F$_{3a}$—F$_{3}$b & F$_{3a}$+F$_{3}$b+F$_{3}$d. I.C :—CO7d 7/30, 7/28. 137206.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 7-HYDROXY-COUMARIN DERIVATIVES

CASSELLA FARBWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF HANAUER LANDSTRASSE 526, FRANKFURT (MAIN)-FECHENHEIM, WEST GERMANY.

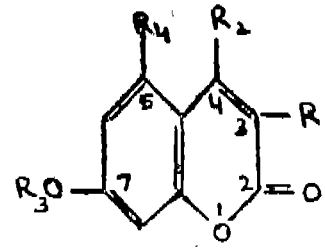
Application No. 1858/Cal/74 filed August 19, 1974.

Division of Application No. 83589 filed August 4, 1962.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

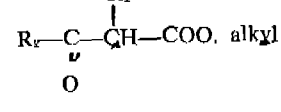
Process for the production of 7-hydroxy-coumarin derivatives of the general formula shown in Fig. 1.



wherein R_1 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl-, cycloalkyl-, alkenyl-, ary 1-, aralkyl-1, heteroalkyl-, as herein defined carbalkoxyalkyl-, or a basically substituted alkyl radical, R_2 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl cycloalkyl-, aryl-, aralkyl-or heteroalkyl radical as herein defined R_3 is a basically substituted alkyl radical or an alkenyl-, carboxyalkyl-, carbalkoxyalkyl-, carbamidoalkyl radical or, if R_1 is a basically substituted alkyl radical, furthermore an alkyl radical and R_4 is a hydrogen atom or the residue -OR_3 which comprises condensing hydroxybenzenes of the general formula shown in Fig. 2.

wherein R_3 and R_4 have the meaning given above, with

β-keto acid esters of the general formula



wherein R_1 and R_2 have the meaning given above.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

(1)

119379 119503 119513 119543 119551 119576 119594 120454 120541 120711 121084 121104 121137 121180 121198 121350 122112. 122484 122554 123745 127073

(2)

104944 113214 116780 122165 123379 128338 128542 129017
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130696 130706 130850 130950 131183 131202 131742 131804
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133787

(3)

122494 122609 122653 122663 122679 122684 122699 122700
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(4)

118377 118378 118384 118874 119141 119191 119595 119626
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PATENTS SEALED

78274 89147 111255 120719 122344 125206 125476 126068
128286 129540 131358 132939 133037 133528 133790 133797
134255 134301 134988 135040 135339 135384 135904 135905
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135977 135981 136030 136052 136057 136059 136061 136062
136067 136071 136077 136078 136083 136084 136086 136098
136099 136102 136107 136156

AMENDMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 57

(1)

The amendments proposed by Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning in respect of Patent Application No. 115313 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India, dated the 4th January 1975, have been allowed.

(2)

The amendments proposed by the Lubrizol Corporation in respect of Patent application No. 125641 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th January 1975 have been allowed.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC. (PATENTS)

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests :—

104468

113716

M/s. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.

112258. M/s Produits Chimiques Ugine Kuhlmann.

127817. Smt. Ranjna Kishinchand Melwani and Suresh Kishinchand Melwani.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	Title of the invention

127848 (3-8-70) Process for purifying adiponitrile.

127904 (5-8-70) Process for the preparation of gases containing hydrogen and carbon monoxide by partial oxidation.

128120 (21-8-70) Method for the preparation of vanadium carbide and/or carbonitride and/or vanadium nitride.

128122 (21-8-70) Method for the preparation of Vanadium Carbide.

128315 (7-9-70) Method and apparatus for turgor conditioning tobacco.

128509 (21-9-70) Process for the preparation of 2-haloethylphosphoric acids.

128605 (26-9-70) Removal of hydrogen sulfide by means of oxidative lignin and preparation of oxidative lignin.

128626 (28-9-70) Method of making high-density sintered chromium bearing iron alloy.

128643 (29-9-70) A process of treating industrial cooling water by filtration of raw water through a bed of specially prepared magnesia.

128644 (29-9-70) A process for preparation of fatty polyamide hardener for use as curing agent for epoxy resins.

128668 (30-9-70) Fermentation process for the production of citric acid.

128680 (3-10-70) Preparation of beta-halogenopropionitriles.

128836 (15-10-70) Continuous preparation of cyclohexanone oxime.

128848 (16-10-70) Herbicidal phosphoric esters, process for their preparation and herbicides containing the same.

128881 (19-10-70) An improved method for preparation of amonium sulphomate for use as a weedicide and fire-proofing agent.

128889 (19-10-70) A method of producing the gaseous and liquified nitrogen and an apparatus used therefor.

128899 (20-10-70) A herbicide and process for the preparation thereof.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

71190 71626 71640 71644 71650 71806 71825 71831 71832
71903 71968 72003 72103 72751 73673 76141 76169 76471
76495 76616 76670 76844 76904 76916 77290 77672 79544
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CESSATION OF PATENTS

111667 111758 111781 111793 111883 111919 111975 112005
112026 112040 112041 112043 112103 112109 112114 112135
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117939 117942 117943 117969 122445 122787

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 81799 granted to Comet Industrial Corporation for an invention relating to "Improvement in or relating to inter-communication sets". The patent ceased on the 17th April, 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the

prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 2. dated the 1st March, 1975.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controlled of Patents. The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 126916 granted to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for an invention relating to "Centrifugal Molecular Still". The patent ceased on the 3rd June 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time an the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section-2, dated the 21st December 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 126917 granted to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for an invention relating to "improvements in or relating to electronic system for driving the penning gauge head the thermocouple gauge head and for measuring the order of vacuum indicated by the said gauge heads". The patent ceased on the 3rd June 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 21st December, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(4)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 126918 granted to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for an invention relating to "improvements in or relating to Thermocouple gauge head." The patent ceased on the 3rd June 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patents was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 21st December, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(5)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 126919 granted to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for an invention relating to "improvements in or relating to oil diffusion pump". The patent ceased on the 3rd June, 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 21st December 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(6)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 126920 granted to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for an invention relating to "improvements in or relating to Penning guage head". The patent ceased on the 3rd June, 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 21st December 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 60 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(7)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 126921 granted to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for an invention relating to "improvements in or relating to Baffle Valve". The patent ceased on the 3rd June 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 21st December, 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(8)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 126922 granted to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for an invention relating to "isolation cum air admittance valve". The patent ceased on the 3rd June 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section-2, dated the 21st December 1974.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(9)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 129786 granted to FMC Corporation for an invention relating to "Heat sterilized stable aqueous diary drink". The patent ceased on the 24th November, 1974 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazetted of India, Part-III, Section 2, dated the 25th January, 1975.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 24th July, 1975 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 3. Nos. 142683, 142684 & 142685. Paros Eelectronics Private Ltd., E-12, D.D.A. Colony, Naraina, New Delhi-110028. An Indian Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. Cassette Tape Recorder. February 1, 1975.

Class 3. No. 142686. Paros Electronics Private Ltd., E-12, D.D.A. Colony, Naraina, New Delhi-110028. An Indian Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. Cassette Player. February 1, 1975.

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S. VEDARAMAN,

Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

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